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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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Pennsylvania Training School
for Feeble-minded Children.
Annual report of the
Pennsylvania Training





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PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Pennsylvania Training School

FOR

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

MEDIA, DELAWARE CO.

PHILADELPHIA:
HENRY B. ASHMEAD, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 1102 AND 1104 SANSON STREET.
1868.

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Superintendent.—ISAAC N. KERLIN, M.D.

Consulting Physician.—J. J. ROWLAND, M.D.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

CLOTHING.

Each child to be amply provided with clothing, plainly marked with full name.

When preferred, it will be supplied, by depositing a sufficient sum of money for that purpose, with the Superintendent. It is inconvenient to furnish bills of particulars for such voluntary service.

VISITS.

There is no objection to parents visiting the Institution, subject to the following rules:

1.—The frequency of the visits to be determined by the Superintendent. To some children it does good, to others harm.

2.—No sweet-meats, fruits, or money, to be given to the children. Deposit such with Matron.

3.—They are not to be taken home, except by permission of Superintendent. As a rule, once a year is quite often enough.

4.—Limited accommodations, and a family occupied with duties, make long visits from parents or friends objectionable.

A WORD TO VISITORS.

On arrival, visitors will ask for the Superintendent, or his assistant, either of whom will receive them.

We are glad to see our friends, except on Saturday and the Sabbath. The Superintendent is usually absent on Tuesday.

Cars leave Chestnut and Thirty-first streets, Philadelphia, several times daily. Nearest stopping place, Media.

On arrival at Media, passengers may be conveyed to and from the Institution by Henderson's hack.

Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for general visiting. Communications addressed to

ISAAC N. KERLIN, M.D.,
Media, Pa.

ANNUAL REPORT.

REFERRING to the detailed report of the Superintendent of the Institution, which follows, for the transactions during the past year, we have but little to add. The School has continued in its career of usefulness unmarked by any striking event. We are compelled again to refer to the trite subject of finance; a subject which has forced itself upon the attention of most all our charities during the last few years, and continues to cripple the usefulness of many and particularly of our own cherished Institution. The late civil war found us with many pupils from our Southern States; and although all or nearly all have since left the School, we have still unpaid a large amount for their board and tuition, most of which, we regret to say, may now be considered as hopelessly lost. This with the rapid advance in the cost of all the necessities of life, which has continued with but little abatement since, has entailed a debt upon the Institution. In connection with the latter, it becomes a serious consideration whether we receive from the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, a remuneration for their State pupils, adequate to the cost of maintaining them. Thus we receive from the State of Pennsylvania the sum of \$250 for each pupil maintained by the State, and the sum of \$250 with \$50 for clothing for each pupil in our school maintained by the State of New Jersey, while our private pupils pay us on an average, the sum of \$314 83 per annum. The State of Pennsylvania has also contributed to aid us in building, &c., from the foundation of our school, the sum of \$97,500. There is needed now to pay our debt, to make some

repairs to our house, to refit our furniture, and to enable us to make cash purchases, at least, the sum of \$10,000. To obtain this sum we feel called upon to ask aid from the State, and also desire to enlist the generous sympathy of our contributors. The Institution once freed from debt, we are of opinion that by economical management and a reasonable reduction in the price of living, we will be able to bring the expenditures within the receipts, make the Institution self-supporting, and not again appear before the State and our contributors as suppliants.

We have again to record our acknowledgments to an overruling Providence for unmerited blessings, without which our labors would be in vain.

By order of the Board,

S. MORRIS WALN,

President.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN :—

The number of inmates on our roll at this date (December 31, 1867,) is, 165.

They are classified as follows :

In school,	84
In training classes,	21
At farm and out-door labor,	13
At house-work,	10
In Asylum,	37

To exhibit the occupations of those capable of labor, the following statistics are furnished :

Engaged daily in housework,	41
“ “ sewing,	21
“ “ knitting,	11
“ “ farm and garden,	8
“ “ grading, etc.,	8 to 19
“ “ stone picking, etc.,	8 to 19
“ “ shoe and mattress shop,	4

Or, more than one-half of our patients are daily accustomed to more or less manual employment.

The SCHOOLS exhibit the following statistics :

Children writing sentences,	28
“ “ letters home,	23
“ “ words,	35
“ reading stories,	25
“ “ sentences,	23
“ “ words,	24
Arithmetic :—beyond the four rules,	4
“ in first rules,	19
“ counting and tables,	43

Geography, outline and physical,	13
Drawing,	13
Phonetics, special,	17
Colors,	22
Objects,	42
Kindergarten,	53
Singing,	38
Time,	14
Attending public worship on Sabbath,	50
“ Institution Sabbath-school,	94

From a glance at the above, it is appreciated that the object of our SCHOOL WORK is, to exercise the special senses, and thereby develop the mental powers of children forming a large and unfortunate class of our Commonwealth. It is also observed that simple duties of house, and out-door work, are imposed upon all who are, or who can be made capable of performing them.

Our success has been uniform this year, in establishing the experience of the past years, that patient labor with these children will advance a large number from utter helplessness and worthlessness, to a creditable degree of self-care and usefulness. From what we have observed we may say, that if there are upwards of thirty-five hundred idiots and imbeciles within the borders of this State, it is a safe assumption, that at least one-sixth—five hundred and eighty—might be raised by the mental and moral influence of industry, school and religious training, to a condition which is defined in the following certificate presented to one of our boys at leaving the Institution to engage in actual life :

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL,
MEDIA, *May 2, 1864.*

This is to certify that the bearer, J. E. W., has been an inmate of this Institution for nearly four years, during which time he has made himself useful on the farm, and with oversight has had the management of horses.

He has developed habits of honesty and industry, which under kindly and forbearing influences, will doubtless continue with him.

He is earnestly recommended to the charitable regard of those from whom he may seek employment.

Of thirty-four children removed in 1866, eight were placed in "remunerative employment." Seven of them were located in families appreciative of their condition, and willing to supplement their weakness; so that now they earn their own support in an innocent, faithful, mechanical way. One girl of the eight, has recently been lodged in an almshouse; she has failed, we think, because of the incapacity of those who took her.

I have encouraging reports from most of the others, of their success in the families with whom domiciled.

CASE I. The following, relating to a child who was admitted on the Pennsylvania State Fund in 1860, and discharged June, 1866, is one of several letters of similar character, received from the class referred to.

BLACKWOOD, N. J., *December 4, 1867.*

DEAR SIR:—I received your acceptable letter last evening, and take much pleasure in complying with your request of stating how Mary Q. performed her housewifery. She gives very good satisfaction to my wife, is industrious, and goes through the duties of her position in an admirable manner; is kind in her disposition, and willing to do any services she is asked to perform. She is an admirable illustration of the advantages derived from being trained in your valuable Institution. My wife says she is very handy with her needle. We have made comparisons at times, with some of our neighbors' hired help, and the result of such has always been in Mary's favor. As regards her mental capacities, we are conscious of an improvement there; she appears to be perfectly happy, and enjoys good health.

Yours very truly,

T. A.

CASE II. Marshall M., son of a hard working farmer, was admitted on Pennsylvania State Fund in 1862, and is described in the Eighth Annual Report as, follows :

We have a case of low idiocy—a full grown boy, who has lived seventeen years without contributing anything to the general productiveness of society. Unable to talk, a machine merely, out of gear at that, and seemingly without a single purpose, but to eat and sleep, he was received into the Institution. His case appeared hopeless. He was tried in school, but seemed incapable of responding intelligently to a single effort for his mental improvement. He was sent to the farm, and was received there with shyness and doubt; but he delighted to wander slowly and listlessly about the fields, and breathe the pure air, eat abundantly, and lie down to sleep, which seemed to be the full measure of his capacity. By dint of perseverance, however, he has become useful. *He was made responsible for doing something, and trusted to do it.* It was the simple service of watering cows, and keeping them within prescribed limits. He required

teaching and oversight for some time, but did really attain the point when he could be relied upon, and from being a herdsman, as his first acquired lesson, he has grown up to other duties, which he performs faithfully. He saws and chops wood, gets vegetables from the garden or cellar, knows them by name, and delights in rendering efficient service.

After a year on his father's farm, I am in receipt of the following testimonial:

DEAR SIR:—I wish to drop a line about Marshall. *He is all of half a man at work*, if you are with him; he is stout and fat, but can't milk or mow. He gains in talking.

CASE III. A young man, a former inmate, is described in the Tenth Annual Report, as follows: "Has been a long time under instruction, reads well, composes readily, and is self-sustaining. When he entered the Institution in 1856, he was totally ignorant and depraved."

The following letter, written by himself, will state his history since his removal. Knowing his former inclination to a life of indolence and irresponsible vice, we are happy to record his case as exhibiting the permanency of good discipline and impressions, under more than ordinary temptations. A friend certifies to his truthfulness, sobriety and industry.

GERMANTOWN, December 9, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND, DR. KERLIN:—I received your letter on fourth instant. I was glad to hear you were all well. Soon after I left the Institution, I enlisted in the 6th Union League, 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, under Colonel Siekles. I will give you all about of what battles I was in; Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run—and the next battle we fought was at the Five Forks—next, South side railroad, Warren's raid to Weldon and Borden farm, plank road. I was at the surrender of General Lee. I can't think of all the skirmishes I was in.

You want to know if I am a member of church. I am a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Young Men's Bible Class; also you wish to know what I work at. I have been working for the City—the City work is laboring work. All I earn I give it to my mother. All but what I buy my clothes with.

I think the Institution has been a benefit to me. I learned to read and to write, and to work on the farm, which was a great benefit to me. I acknowledge that the Institution has been a benefit to me. I attend Sunday-school every Sunday, and go right from school into the church. When I am working, I make from nine to ten dollars a week.

* * * * *

From your obedient servant,

J. A. W.

The best results of receiving and training an imbecile from early childhood, are shown in the following case :

CASE IV. *Hattie McC.*, was admitted in her eighth year. She was not congenitally imbecile, but had been extremely delicate from her fourth month, and by successive attacks of fever and brain irritations, her mind and body had become equally enfeebled. As brought to our Institution, she was a pleasing child in many respects, but fretful and capricious, with no memory, and great inaptitude to learn. She was as sluggish in mind, as she was indolent in body.

After six year's training, with an interval of two years at home, she was removed by her mother in July, 1867.

The following is a copy of a letter composed and written by her, and addressed to one of our ladies :

December 2, 1867.

MY DEAR MISS H.:—

I had commenced a letter for you before I got yours. I was very glad to get your letter, and I hope you will write a letter to me again, give my love to Dr. Kerlin and Mrs. Kerlin, and all the and attendes and girls and little children, we have snow here nearly every day, I read in my testament sometimes three times a day, and I pray night and morning. I am not as good as I should be pray for me that I may become better. I got the book that you sent me. I thank you very much, it was not like mine, but I like it very much. I had not forgot the pretty stories we had read in it at the institution, I received a nice letter from Doctor: * * * tell all of the girls and boy that I hope that the prayermeeting will do all them good. I hope when they die they will go to heaven to live with god, and when I die I hope to meet you all there, I hope the Ill-try is getting along very well, I hope the girls and boys are trying to do right, I am trying as well as I can to do right, is Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Rors, and Miss Rebecca Magarvy and Miss Katie Leemon, are they there yet, if they are, give my love to them. I help in the house, I worch the dishes scrub and get in the woud, and chips, and make the fires, set the table, and sew and knit and make tatting and some other things.

I meant to write to Doctor at Christmas, I hope you will stay there for some time, for I think all of them likes you. I wrote to Mrs. Storfer I wanted to send her some tatting that I brought along with me home. I forgot I had it in my pocket, I would like to see you all very much, my Dear little sister Bella is going to school and is learning very fast, is Alice Aken there if she is, give my love to her and to be a good girl and read her bible, if she has none please get her one tell her not to forget to read to poor Lidia G. if she is there, she is a poor girl, please write to me soon.

Your affectionate friend,

H. M. C.

The following earnest letter is from the mother :

December 10, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND:—I received your kind letter of November, 25th, some days ago. Please excuse my tardiness in replying.

Hattie has improved very much both mentally and physically.

I feel a debt of gratitude that I shall never be able to repay yourself and co-workers in the Institution. Her health and habits are good. She is kind, and polite, willing to acknowledge a fault, and very generous. Her religious instructions were good, her questions and answers often surprise me. She is trying to be a Christian. Her employments are various. She can sweep, make beds, scour the floor, milk the cow, prepare the vegetables for dinner, clean the knives, wash the dishes, and many other things, and does them neatly.

She can hem and sew tolerably well, knit and make tatting very well; is trusty and truthful, quiet and well-behaved at all times.

She can read and write, answers questions in geography and many other things. I am sure that I never could have done for her at home what you have accomplished.

May our Heavenly Father reward you all, and prosper the good work!

Yours truly,

F. C. T.

CASE V. A pale faced boy of eleven years, was brought to our doors in June last by his dejected father. The lad could scarcely mount the steps because of great physical prostration; his young face bore the marks of severe suffering, and a ring of scrofulous ulceration about the entire neck, was the outer sign of his vitiated blood. The father's story may be briefly told. Willie had shown great mental precocity and moral instinct—under deep and true convictions, he had connected himself with the church, and until within a few months been noted for his sweet disposition and correct life; but, prostrated by disease, all that he had known was forgotten, his disposition became querulous and gnarled, and the lips that had breathed only purity, now uttered fearful oaths and vileness. A loving mother and a little sister, for whom he had cherished the utmost fondness, became the objects of fitful displays of passion, which were as often followed by tears, and pitiful caressings of the garments of those whom he had driven from his presence, each article of which would be removed carefully from the bureaus, kissed and returned again, with the words, "Dear mother, I will not do so again."

It may be well to explain our method of receiving and caring for this poor lad. The first words in my hearing, were addressed to his father, asking with an oath, that I should be "put out of the room." His first manifestation was antagonism—all the will his disordered nervous system could summon, translated itself into passionate willfulness; his dull eye lighted with it; his trembling hand, clenched and raised, was only held from striking, by the calm look of determination and persistent gentleness that would put him to rest on the sofa. "You are tired Willie, and must lie down awhile; no swearing here!" "I won't lie down;" and in this way lasted for a few minutes, the first and only battle between will and willfulness. "Are you *determined* to make me lie down?" "Yes." "Well, then I will!" and the poor little vanquished sick boy sunk back on the pillow, never again to show his friend any other than obedience, sweetness and a steady return to the mental and moral possessions he had lost. The trifle of seeing or not seeing the works of a watch, became the great reward or severe punishment at the close of the day, for proper or improper behaviour to his attendant; his weight increased; he was soon astride of a donkey; thence into the horse's saddle, and in six short months the child who had come seemingly hopeless and to die, went back to his home with a light step, and bright face.

The night before leaving us he arose in our Childrens' Prayer-meeting, and with great feeling said, "I have been very sick, and while I was sick, I think I did some very wicked things; but I am sure God has forgiven me, and I want you all to forgive me."

If one year had witnessed nothing more than the restoration of this dear child to his parents, we should have had reason for gratitude and encouragement.

In studying this lad's case, there are many interesting facts illustrated. Mental activity is necessary to secure and maintain mental soundness. The brain is subject to the same losses, gains and change of molecules as the lungs, muscles or any other organs whose functions and diseases are better understood, and is as liable to the morbid influences of inertia or listlessness, as the lungs half inflated, or the arm bound to a

board. From the prostration of acute disease, this child had settled into an intellectual apathy, so profound that even the most pleasing sensations of sound, taste, sight and feeling, produced no mental reaction of delight or appreciation.

His eyes were often fixed in reverie, or his hand wandered to the crusting ulcers about his neck, and then mechanically to his mouth; no natural sense of delicacy or nicety remained; so that while refusing any but crushed sugar for his tea, and sifted sugar for his berries, he could not for a long time be prevented from eating the scabs of his disease! Even after the moral nature had been successfully reached, and the blush of shame would follow detection, this painful habit continued. It was not until the brain had returned to its work, that a radical change occurred. The will slowly gathered strength, by each day's very gentle exercise—it was a little self-help, insufficient alone, aided to complete action by the help of his teacher. A simple dissected picture was one of his earliest exercises, and his first effort of simply *understanding* that he was desired to put the pieces in position, seemed to exhaust him. He laid down a few moments after two or three blocks had been placed, with all the fatigue of a hard day's work. But use of the brain is essential to its efficiency; it gathers strength with any tax, just short of over-taxation. His mental and physical vitality daily increased. Our treatment was successful. Through all his sickness, his mother had disciplined her boy to one simple act: the repetition of the Lord's Prayer morning and night: she begged that this practice should be closely adhered to: this little prayer became a pleasurable exercise, repeated several times daily; the Ten Commandments were drawn forth by it; it seemed a thread by which he was to grope his way back to reason and to life. To aid the moral nature in re-establishing its influence, the faculty of attention, which could receive no special direction or stimulus within the familiar surroundings of his family and sick-room, was here appealed to, or almost forced into activity immediately upon his entrance to our Institution, becoming the chief instrument of his moral discipline, and elevation. "It is by the attention shifting its objects, that the heart shifteth its emotions." What this lad's future may be,

is difficult to say; our hopeful view is, that with continued good health and congenial employment, he will not relapse, but grow to be a man strong in body, mind and heart.

A letter received at this moment from his father may be quoted:

December 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—The general health of our dear boy is much improved in vigor, but his ulcerations continue, although with much less swelling, and in all respects better than when you saw him last. We hope for continued improvement until fully restored to health. * * * *

There is no return of mental weakness or trouble.

Very respectfully,

CASE VII. M. E. This girl, aged sixteen, was admitted in May, 1863, with eleven others, from the Philadelphia Almshouse, on a special appropriation made by the City Councils for their maintenance and education. They had lived at the Almshouse from early childhood, and this girl's advantages had been as generous as her heirship of pauperism permitted. Her condition was that which responds immediately to care and instruction if given, or if withheld, sinks the child into irremediable idiocy or vice. At twelve her face was careworn and old, her mind undeveloped, and her sense of hearing almost absent. The latter physical impediment, with her constant jabbering of incoherent words, would have prevented education in any ordinary school, had the experiment been tried. Her worn, expressionless face soon became animated with new surroundings; perhaps the chief agency in the change was a calico dress becomingly made, exchanged for the pauper cotton check, equally clean perhaps, but "not nearly so nice."

She has in a few years learned to read, write, sew, to discipline her appetite and temper, and is now employed in the Institution at a small compensation, as a waiter girl and chambermaid.

The appended letter, composed by her with but small assistance from her teacher, and addressed to one of her school-mates, who recently left the Institution, will convey some facts in relation to our work in an intelligible form:

MEDIA, December 3, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND:

I rec'd your dear good letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am glad you like your place so well. I think the lady must be very kind you live with.

We had a very nice time Thanksgiving day. They all had turkey and an apple for dinner. I went to church with Becky in the morning. In the afternoon we danced the Lancers. I danced with Allie B— Then the boys made speeches on the platform. Jeddie H— sang his song, "My Father and Mother are Irish." The Doctor gave an apple to the one that sat the stillest, and one to the boy that turned the best somerset. T'was funny. In the evening we all went over to Media to a concert. It was in the Methodist church. Alice said she was glad to hear from you. She sends her love and says she will write to you soon. The teachers all read your letter and liked it very much. They send their love and say they will write to you in a few days. Miss P,—sends you a box of love.

We are going to write a note to Doctor for a Christmas gift. I hope you will come out here to spend Christmas with us. H. S. has come back, he has a new watch, he talks about it all the time. We must go up to Music hall now for the bell has rung, and it is Exhibition afternoon. The girls all send their love to you. Please write soon, and accept a good bunch of love from your friend,
M. E.

Her deafness, which shut her out entirely from oral instruction, has diminished; the "hearing ear" often develops with the "understanding heart," as we have had frequent opportunity of observing. In other words, M.'s deafness was partly in the perceptive ear, and until subjected to the constant friction of sound freighted with meaning in the form of music, recitations, and direct commands, its powers had not been awakened through the "clogs of sense" with which it was, and is still somewhat encumbered. The *heedlessness* of the busy, perceiving, well-endowed child, which is really pre-occupation with his own world of curiosities and thought, becomes in the case of the imbecile, especially if he be slightly deaf, listlessness and vacuity, which should be treated from the day of his birth, or as soon as imbecility is recognized. The special senses are often perfect as instruments, but are as open doors to a vacant house, nothing being shut in; the trainer must learn to fix some perception by some one sense, by shutting the open door of every other sense. This plan is often intuitively performed in the common plays of the nursery, but should be intelligently and methodically pursued by the teachers of the Institution, in every day's exercises.

These successful cases which have been thus described, are not presented to popularize our work, but rather to inform our readers that this Commonwealth is reaping the reward of its trust placed fifteen years ago, in the assertion that feeble-minded children could be elevated by patient training and education, to positions of usefulness and virtue—blessing them, their families and society. But lest, from these reported cases, the conclusion shall be drawn in the mind of even one loose thinker, that every unfortunate child may be brought to the grade of improvement described above, I must repeat that we are subject to frequent disappointment as to the capacity and future of some children committed to our care.

The *idiot* is radically and hopelessly deficient, and even though this sentiment strikes a death-knell to the hopes of many stricken parents, it is better that their dreams should be dissipated than that they should rush into useless expenditures, misled by treacherous fallacies, and in the end suffer all and more, than by the frank avowal of the bitter truth.

We make for the poor idiot or hopelessly dependent imbecile, an asylum; if teachable, he is taught all that he will receive; he is made happier by any increase of power, physical or mental; and we are glad to develop an atom of strength. But his condition, hopelessly dependent, skill and kindness simply mitigate, what they can never cure.

All of the cases above cited, are from a very different, and unfortunately a minority group of children, in whom the ravages of disease have not been so wide, or the inheritance not so tainted and defective. In our last report this class was referred to at length, and we will not now repeat.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FUND.

The attention of members of our Legislature is called to the unequal distribution of the annual appropriation among the Senatorial Districts. This irregularity is doubtless owing to two causes, namely, the probable overrate of idiocy to population in large centers, such as Philadelphia and Pittsburg, where extreme poverty, business excitement, and intemperance, naturally tend to the exhaustion of vitality, and the consequent production of an increased proportion of idiocy;

secondly, the ignorance in many districts, that such provision is made. The latter can be obviated by members of the Legislature taking some interest in the matter; it should be known that no children are now taken from districts over-represented on the fund, without the understanding that they are to be removed, on application being made for admission of suitable eases from districts under-represented. It is our wish during this year to have every part of the State participating in the benefit of our institution, and to aid in this object the appended table is presented.

Senatorial Districts.	Apportionment according to Population.	Representation.
I., II., III., IV. Philadelphia County,	18	32½
V. Chester, Delaware, Montgomery,	5	7½
VI. Bucks,	2	3
VII. Lehigh, Northampton,	2	
VIII. Berks,	3	
IX. Schuylkill,	3	2
X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne,	2	
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming,	2	1
XII. Luzerne,	3	2
XIII. Potter, Tioga, McKean, Clinton,	2	3
XIV. Lycoming, Snyder, Union,	2	2
XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan,	2	1½
XVI. Dauphin, Lebanon,	2	3½
XVII. Lancaster,	3	3
XVIII. York, Cumberland,	3	1
XIX. Adams, Franklin,	2	
XX. Somerset, Bedford, Fulton,	1	1
XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry,	3	3
XXII. Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson,	2	
XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest, Elk,	1	1
XXIV. Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene,	3	1
XXV. Alleghany,	5	6
XXVI. Washington, Beaver,	2	2
XXVII. Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong,	2	1
XXVIII. Mercer, Venango, Warren,	2	
XXIX. Crawford, Erie,	3	3

EXTENSION.

No definite plan has as yet been adopted for the extension of our buildings and work, although the necessity is becoming

more apparent in the great increase of applications for admission, as the benefits of the Institution are more widely appreciated. The great majority of these applications are from families of poor, or of very moderate circumstances, whose sympathies and laudable efforts to do the best for their afflicted children, prevent them from placing them in almshouses. The rate of support in this Institution is unfortunately beyond their possible means, and their necessities cry aloud to the State and the benevolent for relief. Although our building is accommodating sixteen more inmates than was contemplated, we might after a few interior changes, admit twenty more ; and I would respectfully ask that you petition our present Legislature for such increase of the State appropriation as will admit this number, and thus bring our building and means to their capacity for usefulness. While doing this we should not lose sight of the very sensible demand for a small and separate structure, as a receptacle for low cases of idiocy. Classification, facility of care and instruction, and humanity urge some such arrangement at an early day.

PUBLIC VISITORS.

The last two years have been marked by a notable increase of interest on the part of civil bodies, through whom our Institution must retain its position and advance its usefulness. Governor Ward and Comptroller MacDonald of New Jersey, the Finance Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Members of Pennsylvania Legislature from adjacent districts, a Committee of Philadelphia Councils and the Grand Jury of Delaware County, are among visitors of this class who have been welcomed, and who have uniformly testified their pleasure and sympathy with what they have seen. The strength and benevolence of the whole country so long consumed by the more urgent sorrows and expenses of war, will continue to flow toward objects and interests that increase the solidity of our social system, and the honor of our dear land. Education and elevation of every man's child, wisdom and integrity in government, merciful gradation of punishment for the criminal, and alleviation of all forms of sorrow and misfortune, are the channels by which a redeemed and happy people will pour

forth its gratitude. We hold up our family of innocent and dependent children, asking for them their small share of public and benevolent thought, which will become their rich endowment.

The benevolent founders of this Institution were inspired with faith in Providential help, when they commenced what seemed to the unthinking, a fruitless experiment. Their beginnings have been carried to successful results, with the same high trust. May we continue to acknowledge and seek the source of all strength in our ministrations to these feeble ones.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC N. KERLIN.

INSTITUTION, *January 1, 1868.*

APPENDIX.

Number of inmates December 31, 1866,	.	.	158
“ “ admitted during 1867,	.	.	38
“ “ removed “ “	.	.	31
On roll, December 31, 1867,	.	.	165
Of 31 removed there are			
Deceased,	.	.	4
Discharged improved,	.	.	19
Discharged not improved,	.	.	6
Removed, and in remunerative employ,	.	.	2
Our 165 inmates are from States as follows:—Massachusetts,			
3; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 20; Penn-			
sylvania, 122; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2;			
Alabama, 2; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 1;			
Ohio, 1.			
Number on State Fund of Pennsylvania,	.	.	80
“ “ New Jersey.	.	.	15
“ “ Delaware,	.	.	3
“ City Fund, Philadelphia,	.	.	11
“ Soldier's Orphan Fund, Pennsylvania,	.	.	2

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henson, Germantown, 2 dozen woolen hoods; Mr. James C. Price, Wallingford, lot of house plants; Mrs. Caroline W. Pennock, Howellville, a lot of ribbon, ready-made clothing, and flower tubers; Robert Patterson, Philadelphia, 2 invalid chairs; A Friend, strawberry treat for the family; Mr. James Earle, a lot of engravings; Mr. Lewis Palmer, Media, two tons of straw; Several friends for Fourth of July celebration, \$15; Mr. Howard Edwards, Peterson's Magazine, for 1867; Rev. Mr. Spear, Philadelphia, description of China and Chinese curiosities; Rev. Mr. Long, Philadelphia, religious services, illustrated by a number of Scriptural paintings; Mr. Alexander Henderson, Media, an afternoon's use of his omnibus sleigh.

Parents and friends are earnestly thanked for their generous contributions to our "Christmas Festival" for 1867. We are in receipt of "Christmas Boxes," 35; Donations in cash, \$93.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person contributing thirty dollars becomes a Life Member of our Corporation, and is entitled to receive a beautiful engraved certificate, to vote for Directors at the annual meetings of Corporators, which are held on the first Tuesday of January in each year, and to receive the annual reports and other published documents.

FORM OF BEQUEST OR DEVISE.

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I do give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN," the sum of _____ dollars.

OF REAL ESTATE.

I do give and devise unto "THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN," their successors and assigns forever, all that certain, (describe the estate,) with the appurtenances.

OBLIGATION,

TO BE SIGNED BY A RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE OF APPLICANT, AND A SURETY, WHO MUST BE AN APPROVED RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA OR ITS VICINITY, WHEN IT IS POSSIBLE.

In consideration of _____ being admitted into "*The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children*," we do jointly and severally promise to pay to the Superintendent of said Institution, or to his order, quarterly in advance, _____ dollars, _____ cents, for the maintenance of said child, and to provide, or pay for, such clothing, and other things, as may be deemed necessary or proper for _____ health and comfort; to remove _____ when discharged, free of cost to the Institution; and if taken away against the advice or consent of the Superintendent, before the expiration of the quarter, any money that may have been paid is not to be refunded.

Witness our hands, the _____ day of _____ 18

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

OBLIGATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

_____ having been admitted on the beneficiary list of "*The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children*," I do hereby agree to provide such clothing, &c., as may be required for the comfort and advantage of said _____, and to pay all bills for clothing, &c., which may be furnished by the Superintendent of the Institution.

EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Pennsylvania Training School
FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

MEDIA, DELAWARE CO.

MEDIA :
VERNON & COOPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1871.

OFFICERS :

PATRON,

His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

President,

ALFRED L. ELWYN, M. D.

Vice Presidents,

3 years,	MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,	WISTAR MORRIS,
2 “	HON. G. M. STROUD,	HON. H. JONES BROOKE,
1 “	JOHN M. SHARPLESS,	JOHN M. OGDEN.

Directors,

3 years,	SAMUEL A. CROZER,	BENJAMIN MARSHALL,
	WILLIAM BUCKNELL,	JOSHUA W. ASH, M. D.,
2 years,	JAS. A. MCCREA, M. D.,	CHARLES WHEELER,
	JOSEPH POWELL,	JOHN R. WHITNEY.
1 year,	MAHLON H. DICKINSON,	ISAAC WORRALL,
	WM. H. MILLER,	AMOS BONSALE.

Treasurer.—JOSEPH K. WHEELER.

Secretary.—JOSEPH R. RHOADS.

Superintendent.—ISAAC N. KERLIN, M. D.

Consulting Physician.—JOSEPH ROWLAND, M. D.

MONTHLY VISITING COMMITTEES.

JAN.—Wistar Morris, Dr. J. A. McCrea, Jos. Powell.
FEB.—Dr. J. A. McCrea, Jos. Powell, Chas. Wheeler.
MARCH—Jos. Powell, Chas. Wheeler, M. H. Dickinson.
APRIL—Chas. Wheeler, M. H. Dickinson, Hon. G. M. Stroud.
MAY—M. H. Dickinson, Hon. G. M. Stroud, J. M. Ogden.
JUNE—Hon. G. M. Stroud, J. M. Ogden, J. R. Whitney.
JULY—J. M. Ogden, J. R. Whitney, Hon. H. J. Brooke.
AUG.—J. R. Whitney, Hon. H. J. Brooke, M. J. Mitcheson.
SEPT.—Hon. H. J. Brooke, M. J. Mitcheson, Wm. Bucknell.
OCT.—M. J. Mitcheson, Wm. Bucknell, Jos. K. Wheeler.
NOV.—Wm. Bucknell, Jos. K. Wheeler, S. A. Crozer.
DEC.—Jos. K. Wheeler, S. A. Crozer, Wistar Morris.

HOUSEHOLD COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. W. Ash,	Wm. H. Miller,	Penj. Marshall,
John M. Sharpless,	Isaac Worrall,	Amos Bonsall.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND DISCHARGE.

Benj. Marshall,	Wm. Bucknell,	J. R. Whitney.
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COMMITTEE OF FEMALE VISITORS.

Mrs. Caroline Pennock,	Mrs. John P. Crozer,
Mrs. H. Jones Brooke,	Mrs. Sam'l A. Crozer,
Miss Annie Waln,	Miss Louise E. Claghorn.

HOUSE COUNCIL.

Superintendent,

ISAAC N. KERLIN, M. D.

Matron,

MRS. SARAH CLAPP.

Cashier,

MATTIE C. WORCESTER.

House Clerk,

ELIZABETH HOUSER.

Instructors,

ELLEN L. JOSLIN,
SUSAN J. MOODY,
HANNAH C. SMITH,

ELLEN M. AYERS,
NINA M. HILDRETH,
ANNIE M. MORSE,

EMMA ENSIGN.

Housekeeper,

MRS. C. A. ST. JOHN.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children :—

In presenting the Eighteenth Annual Report, the Board of Directors of the "PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN," have cause for gratitude to the Divine disposer of events at the success which has attended our efforts on behalf of a class of our fellow creatures whose infirmity commends them to our most earnest exertions for their amelioration.

When it is considered that there is no position in life, however distinguished ; no family circle, however carefully observant of all sanitary laws,—that can be exempt from the possible misfortune of having a feeble-minded child to cast a gloom upon it :—when it is also considered that there is one such imbecile in every thousand ;—and that, besides the constant distress which their presence must occasion, it is impossible to rear them, advantageously, in the society of those with vigorous intellects :—the necessity of an Institution for the exclusive care and training of this unfortunate grade of mind must be apparent to ever humane and thinking person.

That all the children received into the wards of this establishment are rendered much more comfortable than they could be at their respective homes ; and that large numbers of them are so far improved as to be enabled to earn a livelihood, the experience of the past eighteen years abundantly attests.

It affords great satisfaction to the Board to be able to refer to the statistics embodied in the Superintendent's carefully prepared Report, herewith submitted, upon this highly interesting and important subject. They must afford an abundant answer to any candid inquirer into the practical utility of the Training School for Feeble-minded Children.

The Board are happy to report that, during the year just closed, our receipts have been somewhat greater and our expenses less than for the year 1869.

There are now 185 pupils in the Training School.

Our last Legislature appropriated \$23,000 for the support of 100 poor children of the Commonwealth. Eighty-four such children have been under treatment; and the sum actually received from the State Treasury has been \$18,710.39:—only \$230 each.

We regret to be obliged to report that, with the most prudent management of our household committee, the sum thus appropriated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania was insufficient to pay for the maintenance and education of the children of the State:—a fact which we trust needs only to be stated to be corrected by that body.

We mourn the loss of our third President, S. MORRIS WALN, ESQ. It is useless to supplement the tribute to his memory, which has been unanimously passed by our Board, and which accompanies this Report. No panegyric is needed from us, to do honor to a man who, as an enterprising merchant of enlarged views, had no superior, perhaps, and few equals in this or any other City of the world; and who as a public spirited citizen, discharged every duty of life with fidelity; leaving a name embalmed in the affections and respect of those who survive him.

Commending anew the objects of our solicitude and care to the generous consideration and enlightened sentiment of the Governor, Legislature and Citizens of this Commonwealth, this report is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED L. ELWYN,
MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,

Committee on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1871.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children.

GENTLEMEN :—

The year's history over which this Report is to extend, has been marked by no unusual events : an increase of numbers, an easier financial condition, and the almost uniform health of our inmates, are reasons for satisfaction and gratitude, while we are not without the confidence, that in solid prosperity and continued usefulness, it has been a year of advance.

The applications for admission have so increased, that from twenty to thirty, we are now in receipt of upwards of one hundred and twenty-five per annum. The great proportion of these are necessarily refused admission for reasons, as follows :

1. *On account of age.*—There are on our records a number of applications for children under seven years of age, too young for other than nursery care ; one hundred and sixteen applicants are over twenty years of age, but few of whom can be properly admitted under existing circumstances.

2. *Over-representation* of the district of the State in which the child lives.

3. The most frequent cause for refusal, is the fact that the larger number of applicants are of *Asylum grade*, who are invalids, confirmed epileptics or idiots, for whom we cannot wisely yield more space in our present building, and for whom independent accommodations and attention are needed.

This leads me at once to answer an inquiry frequently made,

WHAT PROPORTION OF APPLICANTS ARE SUBJECTS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ?

In a careful analysis of 500 persons received at this Institution, it is found that :—

127 are taught to read well and understandingly, of whom 111 are taught to write fair copies and to compose in whole, or partially, letters to their friends.

140 are taught to read only simple sentences of monosyllabic words, their acquirements in other branches corresponding.

114 are placed in school classes for the regulation of habits or development of speech, and make no verbal acquisition worth naming.

119 are in no sense "pupils" as popularly understood by that term. They are merely susceptible of habit-training, and only a small proportion can be advantageously employed at any kind of work; they form the group of "Asylum cases" to which the sympathies of all Institutions, broader than the limitations of their charters have yielded, and are admitted because no other home or provision is made for them.

In brief then, of 500 feeble-minded children, 267 are adapted to schools; 233 are not adapted to schools.

This proportion or nearly so, will probably be found in all public Institutions devoted to the feeble-minded, rigorous as may have been the original purpose to establish alone the educational idea.

Our present family of 185 individuals will be found at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, distributed as follows:—

In Schools,	-	-	-	76.
In Kinder Garten,	-	-	-	31.
In Shops, or industriously employed,				19.
In Asylum,	-	-	-	59.

WHAT PROPORTION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING?

It is certain that of those who are sent out from Institutions of this kind as "self-supporting," there are but few individuals who will not *always* need judicious and considerate guardianship; they lack that judgment or forecast which anticipates and provides for the needs of the future—they possess little or no insight of character—they are either irritable and suspi-

cious or weakly credulous, lacking that combativeness which is self-protection and gives equality among fellows ; hence, without the guardianship of merciful relatives or friends, who are considerate of their defects, they fail of success, are bitterly imposed upon, or may become the easy dupes and facile tools of rascals and knaves.

With this explanation, because apprehensive that over sanguine deductions shall be drawn by any reader, I offer the following carefully prepared statistics :

Of 500 individuals received and trained at this Institution, 81 are capable of earning their own support in domestic service, farming or certain shop employments, under influences of favorable protection, such as have been named.

140 are too uncertain for a real dependence, and yet may be rated as capable of earning a half-support.

118 perform very small services of no appreciable value in themselves.

161 are hopelessly and totally dependent, earning nothing. We note their developing attention to personal wants—their improvement in delicacy, language or movement, as the only evident testimony to the offices of kindness, forbearance and teaching, which they receive. Our chief encouragement in this department of our work, must come in the warm expressions of relieved homes, and from the conviction in our own hearts, that unto even these “little ones” the “cup of cold water” cannot be denied.

DO THEY RELAPSE?

Do they relapse into their former conditions when discharged from the Institution ?

Yes, if they return to homes where no rational control exists, or are thrown into Alms-houses and Asylums for Insane, they *may* relapse ; they certainly *will* relapse if uncurbed and uncared for, they are exposed to the vice, ignorance and vagrancy of the courts and alleys of our great cities. They *do not* relapse when passing from the Institution into proper

homes and discreet guardianship. A child of school grade, well trained during five and seven years, or even for lesser periods, will not only retain the good and gain which have been made, but will go on improving, provided the associations of his new surroundings are of a character to induce, and not cripple such advancement. And here is where we have met discouragement; some of the most worthy parents are entirely inadequate to that temperate, kindly and yet firm control which such cases demand; too many have no asylum or protection at home, when compelled to leave us, and are left to most corrupt and contaminating influences; very many are orphans, who, unless kindly taken up, as is seldom the case by relatives—or their work so remunerative as to make them desirable servants—must drop into the maelstrom of pauperage, their lives perhaps a little brighter, and retaining a little more the semblance and feelings of our human nature, than could have been the case without such favorable teachings upon their developing years, as the public Institution furnishes. The idea that an improved imbecile or idiot is only made more unhappy, from any awakened consciousness of his infirmity, or when remanded to an alms-house, so much the more miserable, because of what he has enjoyed in the public Institution, is not sustained in fact.

The question of retrogression, or relapse of these children is only answered (independently of the liabilities of disease,) in an analysis of the homes, or associations into which they go, when sent out from the School.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED OF OUR STATE.

It would be not simply an interesting, but a valuable fact to know the number of Imbeciles in our State; approximate estimates have been made, giving one to every thousand of population; the census of Pennsylvania recently made, shows 3,500,000 inhabitants, of whom probably only 1500 will be reported idiotic or feeble-minded. For obvious reasons, the census returns of the Insane and Idiotic are never likely to

approach exactness or even half-truth, and until a more systematic method of examination be adopted, it is safer to base calculations on the already established estimate of one to one thousand inhabitants, which would give an imbecile population in this State of about 3500.

THEIR SOCIAL POSITION.

No condition of society is exempt from this baleful shadow, which casts a sickly gloom in the wealthy family, and deepens its sadness in the home of want.

Comparing the estimated 3500 persons of feeble-mind in the State of Pennsylvania, with those admitted to the Institution since 1853, the following computation is made, which must nearly approximate the truth, as to the financial or social standing of the whole number.

717 are in families of ample ability to furnish support.

604 are in families able and willing to pay half-support.

1619 are in *poor* families, unable to pay for support away from home, yet *unwilling to relieve themselves of a painful burden* by casting their children into Alms-houses.

560 are in homes degraded by vice and intemperance, or are at public expense in Alms-houses.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THEM?

Money, directed by the best intentions, cannot often provide in the household, the sympathy, even discipline and cheerful variety these children need; they become sullen, obstinate, perhaps violent; they break all regulations which control the sane children of the family, and it is soon found a most serious and impossible undertaking to rear a group of little ones wisely, with this mournful exception to all rule and all inducement in their midst. Wealth either secretes the solitary one, brooding over it with melancholy tenderness, or places it permanently in the school or asylum, that it may there enjoy all the light and development possible to its dwarfed capacities. Wealth, with intelligence and sympathy directing, protects its own local community—the family and neighborhood—by thus

interposing in one way or the other, a kindly barrier between the afflicted one, and those he would injure or be injured by. And it is thus that the State and community, wealthy in their resources, will do by all these forms of broken humanity—*are they not the natural wards of the strong and benevolent?*—when intelligence and sympathy shall direct the charity of the willing, and the legislation of the State.

There is a philosophy, cold as it is false, that would forever fasten to the family its helpless one, regarding it as the representative of some violation or disregard of natural law, neglectful of the fact that a multitude of cases are not directly traced, and indifferent to the terrible disappointment and grief of the stricken family, in whose midst no sorrow is so keen, as that which comes with blighted offspring; this philosophy would crush the family, as a penalty for its unforeseen creation, and limit the life of the helpless being,—a spirit only less tolerable than that which in the days of Lycurgus, and now among our wild Indians, commits to death all who are encumbrances. In civilized communities the law of Christ and the growth of man, have superceded the Pagan practice, and this later philosophy, a shame to our Christianity and day, will be amended as the Brotherhood of Man becomes the motive sentiment of our race. Hence, Asylums for the Insane, of capacity equal to the whole number requiring protection and cure, are being erected in all older States, and while the arguments for the same provision in behalf of the Idiotic and Feeble-minded are equally forcible with those for the great mass of chonic insane, we must not be satisfied until similar views are entertained, and similar effort put forth for them.

By reference to a former page, it is seen that 1619 children of feeble minds are now resident with families unable to pay for their support in any Institution, and yet too much attached to their unfortunate offspring to place them in County Alms-houses. It is for these that the most sympathy should be felt, and it is towards these that any outgrowth of relief should be immediately made. Could the reader of this go into the

homes of some of our honest mechanics and laboring men, on whom this great sorrow has fallen, and learn of the perpetual unrest, the anxious days and harassed nights of a whole family; could he witness the nervous exhaustion of the mother, who is unfitted for the kindly and proper management of her other children, by the wearing concern for the disturbing one; then would he appreciate the touching appeals and bitter disappointment, with which so many come to, and go from our doors.—We would present these families as among the most deserving and certainly among the most dependent objects for a wise philanthropy, which in its ministrations, not only would lift to a higher and better grade of life the imbecile child, but would, strengthen the arm and gladden the heart of many a faithful man and worthy woman, now weakened and oppressed by a saddening care, blighting the happiness and prosperity of the household.

It is for feeble children from these homes, that proper accommodations ought to be provided, the nature of which should be determined by the character, conditions and needs of those demanding them.

As has already been stated in Annual Reports of this Institution, our work covers the three ideas of Asylum or Hospital, School, and Industrial Departments. Our experience adds conviction to the belief, that only advantage, and certainly great convenience will result from locating these various departments under the same supervision, on the same grounds, but for classification in different buildings, or in separate extensions of a single building.

These views have been intelligently presented in the last Report of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, who after a thorough examination of the whole subject of caring for the Idiotic and Imbecile population of that State, do thus advise "that provision be so enlarged as to provide for all the idiotic in the State. This could be so conveniently accomplished, and with so little expense, and yet at so vast an amount of relief from suffering and so large an amount of positive good

“to a class for whom the utmost human sympathies should be
 “felt, that the Board cannot do otherwise than urge it upon
 “the consideration of the State authorities.

“The erection of plain but comfortable pavilions adjacent to
 “the present Institution, so remote as not to become an
 “offense, and yet so near as to admit of lighting, heating, ven-
 “tilating, etc., from a common source and of common super-
 “intendency, would secure an arrangement by which all the
 “idiotic of the State could be brought together and maintained
 “at comparatively trifling cost. There are, at least, three
 “classes of idiots as now recognized in our State and county
 “institutions.

“1. Those coming under the present provisions of the law,
 “rendering them eligible to the State Asylum, *i. e.*, such as
 “are capable of *some* mental culture.

“2. Those so devoid of mind as to preclude the possibility
 “of mental culture, and yet possessing perfect physical organ-
 “izations, susceptible of training, by mere force of habit to
 “manual labor and cleanliness of person.

“3. Those who are utterly destitute of mind and so mal-
 “formed in body as to preclude either culture of thought or
 “personal habits, and who, in consequence of their utter help-
 “lessness, demand, and should, by every prompting of humani-
 “ty, receive, the utmost consideration and constant care.

“The erection of six or eight, one story, or half the number
 “of two story buildings, capable of accommodating not less
 “than fifty, nor more than seventy on each floor, would be
 “quite sufficient. These buildings, constructed with proper
 “regard to their ventilation, heated with steam and lighted
 “by gas, so arranged as to serve in common as sitting rooms
 “and dormitories, would relieve every infirmary in the State
 “of this class of inmates; thereby not only securing their
 “comfort and promoting their general welfare, but relieving the
 “infirmaries from the greatest difficulty with which they are
 “at present encumbered. As the means of lighting, heating
 “and ventilating are already provided, and only large hall

"connecting with these are deemed necessary, the expense of
 "such provision would be comparatively light. There let all
 "the Idiotic of the State, such at least as are dependent upon
 "it, be congregated. Let a thorough classification, guided by
 "the wisdom and skill of the Superintendent be made ; such
 "as are competent should be, as at present, educated.

"Others physically able, under the direction of competent
 "foremen, should be directed in labor on the farm or in the
 "shops, as might seem best.

"While a third class, such as could neither learn nor labor,
 "should be under the constant supervision day and night of
 "competent attendants."

This, or a modified plan, applied to the Feeble-minded of
 Pennsylvania, requiring shelter and development, is what we
 believe to be seriously needed, and that God may early direct
 the attention and hearts of the people and Legislators to this
 subject, is earnestly prayed for by every one who becomes
 acquaint th the sad lot of these unfortunates, and the
 almost sadder bondage of their afflicted homes.

Respectfully,

Institution, January 3, 1871.

ISAAC N. KERLIN.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS AND PUPILS.

The Pennsylvania Training School, is located in a healthy,
 elevated region, in Delaware County, one mile from Media,
 and twelve miles from Philadelphia ; on the Philadelphia and
 West Chester Railroad, accessible by eight trains daily from
 31st and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. *The nearest station*
is GREENWOOD, a short distance from the buildings. The
 Phila. and Baltimore Central Railroad, via Port Deposit will
 accommodate persons visiting from the South.

Its object is to furnish through the schoolroom, calisthe-
 nium, work-shop, domestic service, and light out-door labor,
 special means for the mental, moral and physical improvement
 of youth who are so deficient in mind, or have such marked

eccentricities of intellect, or such perversion of habits, as to deprive them of the benefits of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

In the absence of any suitable public provision for asylum cases of idiocy, epilepsy, and deformity with mental enfeeblement, we are compelled to receive a few, with the understanding that they are hardly admissible applicants ; and that until other provision is made, their number shall not so increase in our present commodious building, as to conflict seriously with the proper classification of our household, or the interests of our school children.

Age.—The period of greatest school improvement is generally from twelve to eighteen ; children may be admitted earlier than twelve years, with great advantage, especially if the home care is impossible, imperfect or pernicious.

A good home, and an intelligent, unencumbered mother, are the best conditions for the early advancement of a feeble-minded child ; and to aid its home-training and prepare it for ultimate removal to the Institution, when desired, the parent is recommended to visit our school. Special arrangements can be made for receiving and boarding a mother or guardian, and child, for a few days or a week, to facilitate this object ; or the undersigned will consult with persons desiring such assistance and instruction.

Clothing.—This is to be supplied of good material, in ample quantity, by the parents or guardians of the child ; and when they fail to do so, or at their request, clothing will be furnished by the Institution, upon depositing a sufficient sum of money for that purpose with the Superintendent. It is inconvenient to furnish bills of particulars for such voluntary service. The form of obligation will be seen on page 22.

METHOD OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Application should be made to the undersigned, who furnishes a “descriptive blank,” which should be filled and returned with such special information by letter or description,

as the form of questions does not cover. We do not weary with details, *but desire and request them*; especially those referring to habits, appearance, capacity for industry, acquired knowledge, and liability to disease. The reception depends on circumstances as hereafter mentioned.

There are at present six lists on which children are admitted—*e. g.*:

I. STATE FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA,

appropriated for the support of one hundred children of the Commonwealth, for a period of not more than seven years, apportioned as nearly as possible among the Legislative districts, according to representation. It is our wish to take on this Fund *improvable cases only*; or those whom we may reasonably hope to return to community, at least self-helpful if not self-supporting.

We are obliged at times, however, to depart from this rule for considerations of charity which cannot be here detailed.—We decline receiving low cases of idiocy from alms-houses, and from homes so wretched, that after our work is performed, there is no security for its continuance and development when the child is necessarily returned. In all cases, written and satisfactory testimony that the applicant is poor, and a deserving recipient of the State's bounty, must be given by known residents of the county, or neighborhood.

It is admissible to divide one share of the State Fund among two children, the parent of each being in only moderate circumstances, and wishing to do all in his power for the support of his child.

Decision on each application for State relief, is made after carefully considering it, under counsel and advice of a monthly visiting Committee, appointed by our Board of Directors.

II. STATE FUND OF NEW JERSEY,

appropriated for the support of fifteen poor children of that State, or for partial aid of such persons of only moderate cir-

cumstances, as are unable to pay full cost of maintenance.

The same steps are required as in the preceding instance, with the addition of a letter addressed to the Governor of New Jersey, accompanied by testimony from known citizens that the applicant is deserving ; when, if satisfactory, a warrant to admit is issued by the Governor, and upon it the child is received at the Institution.

III. STATE FUND OF DELAWARE,

appropriated for the support of two children from each county of that State ; the order for admission after the preliminaries as defined in the first instance, is granted by the District Judges.

IV. CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FUND,

applied to cases received from the "Children's Home" of the Philadelphia Alms-house, or by special permit through the Committee appointed by the Board of Guardians of the City of Philadelphia.

V. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS OF PENNSYLVANIA

of feeble mind, are admitted by application to Colonel McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after correspondence with the undersigned, and the "descriptive blank" is filled and returned.

VI. PRIVATE LIST.

Children may be received on this list from any place in or out of our State, on payment quarterly in advance of such sums as may be agreed upon, the rates being determined by the amount of care the case requires, the extra accommodations given, and the ability of parents or guardians to pay. A form of obligation will be seen on page 22.

VISITS.

There is no objection to parents visiting the Institution, subject to the following rules :

1.—The frequency of the visits to be advised by the Superintendent. To some children it does good, to others harm.

2.—No sweet-meats, fruits, or money, to be given to the children. Deposit such with Matron.

3.—They are not to be taken home, except by permission of Superintendent. As a rule, once a year is quite often enough.

4.—Limited accommodations, and a family occupied with duties, make long visits from parents or friends objectionable.

We are glad to see our friends, except on Saturday and the Sabbath. The Superintendent is usually absent on Tuesday.

Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for general visiting. The house is at all times open, to persons specially interested.

Communications addressed to

ISAAC N. KERLIN, M. D.,

Media, Pa.

Dr. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Treasurer, in Account with Penna. Training School. Cr.

1870, Jan. 1.	To Cash in Bank,	\$2,460 62	1870, Dec. 31.	By Cash paid Orders for Property,	\$3,932 91
Dec. 31.	" from New Jersey State Pupils,	6,623 98		" Insurance	
	" Delaware	550 00		and Expenses,	354 00
	" Pennsylvania	18,710 39		Salaries and	
	" Soldiers' Orphans,	899 35		Wages,	13,437 59
	" City of Phila. Pupils,	3,457 50		House Expenses	
	" Private Pupils,	19,182 03		and Repairs,	37,920 90
	" Donations,	5,025 00		Del. Co. Fund,	96 00
	" Interest on balance,	149 03		By Cash in Bank,	1,412 50
	" Delaware Co., Fund (Int't)	96 00			
		<u>\$57,153 90</u>			<u>\$57,153 90</u>
Dec. 31.	To Cash in Bank,	\$1,412 50			

Errors and omissions excepted, Philad'a, Dec. 31, 1870.

JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Penna. Training School for Feeble-minded children to examine the account of Joseph K. Wheeler, Treasurer, for 1870, hereby certify that they have examined the same, and have compared the vouchers with the charges of payments, and that they find the same correct. Balance in the Central National Bank upon December 31, A. D., 1870, \$1412 50.

PHILAD'A, Dec. 31, 1870.

BENJ. MARSHALL,
MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON, } Auditors.

APPENDIX.

Number of inmates December 1, 1869,	171
“ admitted during 1870,	44
“ removed “ “	30
On roll December, 1870,	185
Of whom are Males,	115
“ “ Females,	70
Of removed there were Males,	21
“ “ Females,	9
Deceased,	1
Discharged improved,	25
“ not “	4
In remunerative employment,	2

Our 185 inmates are from States as follows :—Massachusetts, 1 ; New York, 2 ; New Jersey, 28 ; Pennsylvania, 137 ; Delaware, 4 ; Maryland, 6 ; Alabama, 3 ; Missouri, 1 ; Illinois, 1 ; Oregon, 1 ; District of Columbia, 1.

Number on State Fund of Pennsylvania,	84
“ “ “ New Jersey,	25
“ “ “ Delaware,	3
“ City “ Philadelphia,	11
“ Soldiers' Orphan Fund of Pennsylvania,	4

The following Legislative districts of Pennsylvania, are entitled to admission of children at this date on the conditions set forth on page 22.

Adams, 1 ; Armstrong, 1 ; Berks, 2 ; Bucks, 1 ; (Bradford and Sullivan,) 1 ; Cambria, 1 ; (Carbon and Monroe,) 1 ; Centre, 1 ; (Columbia and Montour,) 1 ; Dauphin, 1 ; Greene, 1 ; (Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata,) 2 ; (Indiana and Westmoreland,) 1 ; Lancaster, 3 ; Lehigh, 2 ; (Lycoming, Union and Snyder,) 3 ; (Mercer, Lawrence and Butler,) 1 ; Northampton, 2 ; Northumberland, 1 ; (Perry and Franklin,) 1 ; York, 1 ; (Susquehanna and Wyoming,) 2 ; (Tioga and Potter,) 2 ; (Venango and Warren,) 1 ; (Washington and Beaver,) 1 ; (Wayne and Pike,) 1.

Members of the Legislature, Editors and Physicians, will please extend the above information to those deserving State assistance.

OBLIGATION,

TO BE SIGNED BY A RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE OF APPLICANT, AND A SURETY, WHO MUST BE AN APPROVED RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA OR ITS VICINITY, WHEN IT IS POSSIBLE.

In consideration of _____ being admitted into "*The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children*," we do jointly and severally promise to pay to the Superintendent of said Institution, or to his order, quarterly in advance, _____ dollars, _____ cents, for the maintenance of said child, and to provide, or pay for, such clothing, and other things, as may be deemed necessary or proper for _____ health and comfort; to remove _____ when discharged, free of cost to the Institution; and if taken away against the advice or consent of the Superintendent, before the expiration of the quarter, any money that may have been paid is not to be refunded.

Witness our hands, the _____ day of _____ 18

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

OBLIGATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

_____ having been admitted on the beneficiary list of "*The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children*," I do hereby agree to provide such clothing, &c., as may be required for the comfort and advantage of said _____, and to pay all

bills for clothing, &c., which may be furnished by the Superintendent, and to remove when requested to do so, without cost to the Institution.

FORM OF BEQUEST OR DEVISE.

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I do give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN," the sum of _____ dollars.

OF REAL ESTATE.

I do give and devise unto "THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN," their successors and assigns forever, all that certain, (describe the estate,) with the appurtenances.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE

Penna. Training School for Feeble-minded Children.

"Any person who shall pay to the Treasurer, the sum of Thirty Dollars, shall be a member for life; and all persons who shall pay annually the sum of Five Dollars, shall be members while they continue to pay that sum." [By-Laws, chapter 1st, sec. 1st.]

The Annual Meeting is held on the first Tuesday of each year, at one o'clock, P. M.

*Deceased Members are marked **

*Abbott, Dr. Geo.	Anderson & Co., John	Ash, Dr. Joshua W.
*Albree, George	*Andrews, James	*Ashhurst, John
*Allen, Rev. Thos. G.	Apple, William	Ashhurst, Lewis R.
Allibone, Thomas	Arnold, Simon W.	Ashhurst, Richard
Ashton, G. H.	Atkins, Rev. A. B.	
*Bacon, John	Benners, J. M.	Brooke, Lewis
*Bache, Franklin M. D.	*Bettle, Samuel	*Brooke Owen
Bagley, William	Biddle, A.	Brown, Alexander
Baily & Co.,	*Biddle, Thos.	Brown, David S.
Baily, Joel J.	*Biddle, Thos. & Co.,	*Brown, Frederick
Baily, Joshua L.	Biddle, Wm.	Brown, Hannah
Baird, John	Billington, J. H.	Brown, J. A.
Baird, M. & Co.,	Bispham, Samuel	Brown, John
Baker, Alex.	Bohlen, John	*Brown, J. D.
*Baker, M. V.	Bohler, Henry J.	Brown, Moses
*Bakewell, Thos.	*Bond, James Dr.	Brown, N. B.
*Baldwin, M. W.	Bonsall, Amos	Brownell, J. N.
Baneroft, Samuel	Borie, A. E.	Browning, Edward
Barelay, James J.	Borie, Charles & Henry	Brown & Bowen
Bargh, Wm.	Brantley, Rev. Wm. S.	Brunot, T. R.
*Barnes, Rev. Albert	Brewer, C.	Bryson, J. H.
*Barton, Isaac	Brewer, J.	Buckley, Ralph
Bayard, James	Brinton, George	*Bucknell, Mrs. Wm.
*Beesley, Dr. T. E.	Broomall, John M.	Bucknell, Wm.
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*Bird, Eliza H.	Burt, Arthur H.	

- Cain, Hacker & Co.,
 Cameron, Mrs. Simon
 Campbell, Jas. R.
 Carter, John
 Carver, A. B.
 Carver, Samuel
 Chambers, Andrew R.
 Chambers, Mrs. A. R.
 Cheyney, Cornelius C.
 Childs, Co., H.
 Childs, Rev. J. A.
 Churchman, C. W.
 Clarke, & Co., Ed.
 Clarke, Rev. H. Steele
 *Clarke, Jas. G.
 Clarke, Julia K.
 Clarke, Rev. S. A.

 Davids, Mrs. B.
 Davis, E. M.
 *Dawson, Josiah
 Dawson, M. L.
 *Deacon, J. C.

 Earl, E. W.
 Earle, Jas. M.
 *Earp, Thomas
 Ebbs, Wm.

 *Fahnestock, Geo. W.
 Farnum, John
 Fassit, Alfred
 Fell, J. G.
 Field, James
 Field, Samuel

 Garrett, Ann
 *Garrett, Edward
 *Garrett, Isaac
 Garrett, John
 Garrett, Lewis
 Garrett, Phoebe

 *Hacker, Isaiah
 *Hacker, Jeremiah
 Hacker, Morris
 Hacker, Wm.
 Haddock, Jr., Daniel
 Haddock, John D.
 Hailman, J. W.
 Haldeman, Isaac
 Haldeman, T. J.
 Haldeman, I. L.
 Hallowell, Joshua L.
 Hallowell, Mary
 Hand, James C.

 Clement, W. W.
 *Cleveland, Chas. D.
 Coates, Abram
 Coffin, A. J.
 Colahan, J. B.
 Colder, Wm.
 Colkett, Coffin
 Collins, Fred.
 *Collins, Isaac
 Colwell, Stephen
 Comfort, Ezra
 Cook, John
 Cooper, Abbie
 Cooper, Hannah
 Cooper, Hattie L.
 Cope, Alfred
 Cope, Caleb

 Dean, John
 *De'Silver, Robert
 Devine, & Co., Mark
 Dickinson, Mahlon H.
 Dilworth, Wm.
 Dutilh, Chas.

 Ellis, Charles
 Ellis, Jacob N.
 *Ellison, John B.
 Ellison, Wm. P.

 Filley, Harvey
 *Fisher, Chas. H.
 Fisher, J. F.
 Flannagan S.
 Fleming & Bro.,
 Fling, Wm. B.
 Furness, Rev. Wm. H.

 Garrett, Thomas C.
 Garrett, & Sons, W. E.
 *Gerhard, Benj.
 *Gibbons, Hannah
 Gibbons, Jane
 Gibson, & Son, John
 Gurney, Eliza P.

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 Hare, Robt. E.
 Harris, Edw.
 Harrison, Havemayer Co.
 Harrison, Jr., Joseph
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 *Harvey, Isaac
 *Hay, William
 Hazard, Alex. F.
 *Hazard, Erskine
 Hazeltine, John
 Heaton, Augustus
 Helmuth, Mrs. Cath.

 *Cope, Henry
 *Cope, Herman
 *Cope, Jasper
 Cope, Marmaduke
 *Cope, Sr., Thos. P.
 Corcoran, W. W.
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 Cornelius, Robert
 Cox, John
 Crozer, J. Lewis
 *Crozer, John P.
 Crozer, Robert
 Crozer, Samuel A.
 Crozer, Mrs. S. L.
 Curtis, Benj. T.
 Curwen, Dr. John
 Cuthbert, Rev. Jas.

 Dorsey, Wm. R.
 Dreer, F. J.
 Drexel, A. J.
 Duhring, Rev. H. L.
 *Dundas, Jas.

 Elwyn, Dr. A. L.
 Errickson, Michael
 *Evans, Joel
 *Evans, Thomas

 *Fobes, Geo. W.
 Fortunc, Geo.
 *Fotterall, Stephen G.
 *Fullerton, Alexander
 Fulton, Jane W.
 Fulton, Margaret M.

 Gillingham, M. V.
 *Gray, Robt. E.
 *Grecves, Jas. R.
 Grelcitt, Rachel
 *Grigg, John
 *Gumbes, Rebecca

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 Holmes, & Son, N.
 Holmes, William
 Hoopes, Walker Y.
 *Horn, John
 Horner, Mrs. Eliz.
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 *Horton, John
 Houston, W. C.
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 Howe, Thos. M.
 Hudders, John R.

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Hansell, Wm. S.	Hickman, John	*Hunt, Uriah
Hansell, Mrs. Wm. S.	Hicks, John W.	Husband, Thos. J.
Huston, Samuel		Hutchins, D. C.

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Jackson, William	Johnson, Mary	*Jones, Rowland
Jameson, James	*Johnson, Robt. S.	Jones, Samuel W.
Jeffrie, C.	Johnson, Ruth P.	Jones, W. D.
Johnson, Israel H.	Jones, Jacob P.	Justice, Esther L.
Johnson, J. Warner	Jones, James	Justice, Phillip S.
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Lea, Henry C.	Lewis, John T.	Lloyd, Mary
Lea, Isaac	*Lewis, Lawrence	Lloyd, Sarah H.
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Lejee, William R.	*Lewis, Mordecai D.	*Logan, John
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Levick, Robt. R.	Lewis, Mrs. R. M.	Longstreth, Wm. M.
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*Martin, James	*Merrick, Samuel V.	Morris, Israel
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McAllister, John	Miller, Jr., Reuben	Morton, Sketchley
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McAllister, Mrs.	Miller, Wm. H.	Mott, Thomas
McAuley, Jas.	Mitchell, Dr. John	Moyer, Chas.
McCandless, David	Mitcheson, MacGregor J.	Murphy & Allison,
McCandless, John	*Moore, Dr. J. Wilson	Musser, William

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Newbold, Son & Aertsen
*Newbold, Wm. H.
- *Newkirk, Matthew
Nichelson, Mary
Nimick & Co.,
Nugent, George
- Noble, Dr. Chas.
Norris, Dr. Geo. W.
*Norris, Samuel
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Palmer, Lewis
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Parrish, Sarah
*Parrish, William
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Tasker, Stephen P. M.
Tasker, Thos. T.
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Thaw, William
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Thomas, Isaac
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Thompson, Mrs. John J.
Thompson, Wm. R.
Townsend, J. B.

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Taylor, Franklin
Taylor, Hannah

Turnpenny, Joseph C.

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Thomas, John
*Thomas, J. M.
Thomas, Lydia
Thomas, Wm. B.

Townsend, Washington
Trotter, George
Trotter, Joseph H.
Trotter, W. H.
Troutman, Geo. M.
Tyler, Hugh

Vansyckell, Sarah B.

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Waln, Sarah
*Waln, S. Morris
Wanamaker, John
*Warder, Benj. H.
Warford, Mrs. Eliza
Warner, Joseph
Wattson, Thos. B.
Weightman, Wm.
Welling, Chas. H.
Wells, Francis
Welsh, Mrs. R. S.
Welsh, Samuel
Welsh, Mrs. Samuel
Welsh, William

Weyman, Eliz.
Weyman, George
Wheeler, Chas.
Wheeler, Jos. K.
Whitall, J. M.
White, Daniel S.
White, Eliz.
White, Mary [estate]
White, Rebecca
White, Samuel S.
*White, Thos. H.
Whitney, A. & Son
Willcox, Mark
Wiley, Rev. T. W. J.
Williams, Isabella
Williams, Thos. R.
Williamson, Azariah
Williamson, Chas.
Williamson, Enos

Williamson. I. V.
*Williamson, Dr. Walter
Wetson, Jane T.
Wilson, Joseph P.
*Wilstach, Wm. P.
*Winslow, Isaac
Wood, Caleb
Wood, Dr. Geo. B.
Wood, Horatio
Wood, Dr. J. B.
Wood, Morrell & Co.
Wood, Robt.
Woods, Rev. H. W.
Woodside, John
Worrall, Isaac
Wright, E. N.
Wright, James A.
Wright, John
*Wright, Peter

Young, Richard

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the following voluntary contributions from old and new friends of our good work :—

Mrs. Caroline Pennock, Howellville, Pa., 1 dozen pictures for halls, tulip bulbs and other flowering plants, pictures of western life, number of colored lithographs, engravings, and other good plates for children, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen scrap books, 4 parlor games, Japanese and mechanical toys.

Mrs. C. P. Chouteau, St. Louis, clothing for several poor children.

John Brown, Philadelphia, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. photographic pictures for gas stereopticon.

Mrs. J. M. Sharpless, Chester, 1 dozen books for library.

Wm. Bucknell, Philadelphia, 2 fine oil paintings.

H. A. Dreer, " flower seeds.

Rev. Wm. Speer, " Hours at Home, Life of Rev. W. Benus.

Wm. H. Blake and children, Philadelphia, pictures for gas stereopticon.

Dr. J. W. Ash, Del. co., 2500 osage orange plants, 2 " Chester county Whites."

Col. J. W. Hawley, Media, 1 dozen handsome walnut picture frames.

James Searle, Pittston, Pa., fine collection of minerals and fossils.

Wm. Hulton, Media, raspberry bushes and rhubarb plants.

J. C. Tibbels, Quincy, Ill., 2 dozen stereoscopic pictures of California and the West.

Mrs. C. Green, Providence, R. I., 125 yds. muslin, 100 yds. calico.

Mrs. J. J. French, Philadelphia, plants and hanging baskets.

Mrs. Lucy Say, New York, pictures for parlor and colored pictures for children.

Mrs. Kennedy, picture for parlor.

Thos. M. Seeds, Philadelphia, 2 dozen felt hats, 1 case chip hats.

Miss A. M. Morse, Massachusetts, walnut bracket for ladies' parlor.

Miss E. L. Joslin, Cuba, Chromo, (Lake Maggiore) for ladies' parlor.

Mrs. Sarah Clapp, Providence, R. I., fine engraving for ladies' parlor.

Miss M. Worcester, Lancaster, Mass., paper rack, for reception room.

Gibson Peacock, Editor Evening Bulletin, Phila., 35 books for library.

Howard Edwards, Phila., Peterson's Magazine and large engraving.

Y. S. Walter, Chester, 1 copy Delaware County Republican.

Rev. Ed. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., 1 copy Old and New.

M. Bradley & Co., Springfield, " Work and Play.

Dr. J. L. Forwood, Chester, 1 copy Del. Co. Democrat.

Mrs. Ed. E. Hildreth, Cambridge, Mass., Laws of Life.

"Friend," Philadelphia, Hearth and Home.

Gibson Peacock, 1 copy *Evening Bulletin*.

Mrs. Wm. H. Miller, Howellville, Pa., Sunday School World and 1 dozen Books for Library.

Benjamin Marshall, Philadelphia, Mechanical Toy.

Dr. A. L. Elwyn, " Magnet and Magnetic Toys.

J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa., 2 doz. boxes blacking.

James Irwin, Del. co., 2 cashmere goats.

Wm. Millar, Philad'a, 25 lbs. fine confectionery.

Chas. Findlay, Baltimore, 20 lbs " "

Friend—A Velocipede.

The CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL for 1870 was generously remembered by numerous friends whose contributions of money amounting to \$121 00 and over 40 boxes and barrels, containing cake, fruit, confectionery and toys. diffused happiness and good cheer through all the "holidays."

A "HALLETT & DAVIS SQUARE GRAND PIANO" has been purchased and placed in our new Callisthenic Hall, through the subscriptions of the following friends :

Wm. A. Seal,
I. N. Kerlin,
Evans Sharpe & Co.,
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Sharpless & Son,
Wm. Farson & Sons,
Gustave G. Wright.
Nellie M. Ayres,
B. Dorsey & Sons,
Chas. Findlay,
A. W. Grant,
C. W. Poultney,
Mrs. J. F. Kimball,
T. Patterson,
Wm. Montelius,
Mrs. Adam Smith,
Lou Alexander,
Mrs. Sarah Clapp,
John Shenberger,
Mrs. Alex. Fullerton,
John McMullin,
Jane Fleming,

Wm. C. Townley,
Sarah Burns,
Sallie Thompson,
Anna Bernice,
Mrs. Henry Wilson,
Shoemaker & Robinson,
Annie M. Meredith,
Mrs. Patton,
Kate McCool,
Mary Boyle,
Kate Harley,
Jas. Berryman,
Ellen Monigle,
J. R. Menagh,
Henry Elder,
Ellen Murphy,
Cath. Murphy,
W. M. Madden,
Mellor Baines & Co.,
J. A. Caughcy,
Geo. Morse.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Penn'a. Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, held Dec. 30, 1870 :

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have heard of the death of our president, S. Morris Waln. From those who have been members with him of this Board, some expression is due to one dear to us as a man and a friend. He was a man no one could know without becoming attached to, or be associated with as mere ordinary acquaintance, without esteem and respect.

Guided, as it seemed, even to the coldest and most superficial observation, by a most unselfish purpose, governed by something more than a sense of duty, or with this sense of duty warmed by a generous spirit and an earnest zeal, no one could be his companion in an attempt to serve his fellow-creatures, without feeling the inspiration of his kindness, and loving the man for his interest in the welfare and happiness of others. With a manner ever obliging, and a cordiality that seemed part of his nature, he gave to all who approached him a reliance on his security, and a consciousness that his professions were those of friendship, and a part of that deep philanthropy that belonged to him as a man, drawn from and encouraged by the noble precepts and high examples of the society of which he was a member.

As with all true Friends, he placed in the bosom of those with whom he was intimately associated, feelings of love and attachment, that at once forbade, and by their sweetness, thrust aside the common worldliness of life and the usual assumption of self-interest.

We will not speak of the esteem in which he was held by men of business, or of his activity, intelligence, or probity as a merchant ; but in all the severe trials, and among all the temptations of active life, he preserved, so far as we are informed, the same pure and gentle feelings that were shown in his career as a philanthropist ; indeed, it was those feelings that showed far more the generous impulses of his life than the love of stronger and sterner excitements, or the desire of wealth or the fondness for accumulation.

In the hospital of his native town, among the sick and the insane, in the Training School for the Feeble Minded, in the Union Benevolent Association, and in all those positions where God's hand seemed to press most heavily on his fellow-creatures, this worthy man made manifest the true and exalted virtues of his character.

At the last, as if to show there was another glory for him, to make bright and cheerful the close of an honored and useful life, he became the earnest enthusiastic friend of the poor brute.

Excepting the love for his family and his friends, this we believe to have been the last and strongest feeling that bound him to the world. We have no doubt that it was the one that cheered the close of his life, made less gloomy and less depressing the moment of coming death, and as this uncoiled slowly, surely, and fatally the thread of existence, cheered and made hopeful the last moments of the dying philanthropist.

But we will dwell no more on a theme, though full of interest to those who knew and esteemed him, yet at the same time harrowing and distressing.

A few words will speak his character, and we doubt not that those who knew him best will acknowledge that few men had more virtues, and man fewer vices.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the above to the family of S. Morris Waln, with the assurance of the sympathy of the members of this Board, in their great bereavement.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOS. R. RHOADS, *Secretary*.

